

ELEVEN NEW CASES

Is the Yellow Fever Report Sent from Brunswick for Yesterday.

There is General Consternation And Everybody Able to Do So Is Leaving the City.

AFFECTING SCENES AT THE DEPOTS

Women and Children Weeping as They Depart—Business Men Nailing Up Their Doors—Noble Clergymen.

Brunswick, Ga., September 17.—(Special.) Eleven new cases of fever today, and an epidemic declared.

Such was the announcement made by Colonel Goodyear at the board of health meeting today, sending a thrill of horror to the grief-stricken Brunswickers present.

Though prepared for this announcement by the publication today of the result of the correspondent's personal investigations, the shock was none the less. Many thought when today's issue was read that the correspondent had overdrawn the situation in yesterday's report and had delegated upon himself prophetic powers without warrant, but when my words were written last night it was with the consciousness that Brunswick was doomed to destruction for the present, and though having no official announcement to that effect, I endeavored to so word my telegram that the people would read between the lines and leave their plague-stricken city.

With heart-breaking sorrow hundreds hurriedly rushed to the trains this afternoon, and it will need no military force to depopulate the city.

"Help or We Will Perish."

There are the poor in Brunswick for whom the government and people of this country must think. They cannot leave, for they have no money, and "help or we will perish" is the cry that would go up from hundreds of throats, did they know that it would be heard.

With lightened hearts and faces, Brunswickers have lived the last few days, but now, with our broken banks and stricken people, it seems that the cup is full to overflowing.

A Striking Coincidence.

A striking coincidence was related by ex-Mayor Colson today, a veteran of the epidemic of 1876. Just seventeen years ago, on Sunday, the 17th of September, in 1876, Brunswick was pronounced stricken with an epidemic, and now a repetition occurs.

Dark clouds float over the city today, adding to the gloom.

Surgeon Gutierrez left this afternoon for Philadelphia, after doing noble work. He was called to the bedside of a sick wife.

Surgeons Geddins and Faget are here, and Surgeon Murray is en route.

Work will be commenced on the hospital buildings tomorrow. Undertaker Moore has a good supply of coffins and any dead will be decently interred. No ditches will be dug, but if any die they will be given decent burial.

Affecting Scenes.

During the hurry and bustle of leaving today many nerved up their stores and children. Weeping mothers, wives and children stood by the train crying as their hearts would break, as they imparted kisses on their loved ones lips, probably the last they will ever give. Strong men turned aside with tears welling from their eyes as they viewed the affecting scenes, and the prayers that were offered in that crowd were many, but silent and sincere.

Father Hennessy, Ministers Ed F. Cook, J. A. Thompson and D. Watson Winn were amongst them, offering consolation to the departing people, and will remain to comfort those who cannot leave.

Physicians are beginning to arrive. Dr. J. W. James came this morning from Atlanta with Dr. Sanchez's Oxycodon Victory, and will render his services and instruments free of charge to the people. He does not come as an adventurer, to build a reputation on a stricken community, but brings letters of introduction from Governor Northern and other prominent people. He is a gentleman and physician of the old school, and for the sake of humanity he has come to help Brunswick. He read that nurses and physicians were needed and came at once.

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ATLANTA, GA., September 18, 1893.

Facts for Farmers.

Prior to 1873, when silver was recognized as money of final payment and was coined at the mints on equality with gold at the standard ratio, silver bullion commanded a good price, and farm products were correspondingly high.

With the demonetization of silver in 1873 the price of silver bullion began to decline, and farm products have fallen with it. The following table shows how the price of silver bullion has affected the price of cotton and wheat:

Years.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Silver.
1872.	11.12	1.17	\$1.32
1873.	11.12	1.17	1.29
1874.	11.12	1.17	1.27
1875.	11.12	1.17	1.24
1876.	11.12	1.17	1.24
1877.	11.12	1.17	1.19
1878.	11.12	1.17	1.12
1879.	11.12	1.17	1.13
1880.	11.12	1.17	1.14
1881.	11.12	1.17	1.13
1882.	11.12	1.17	1.11
1883.	11.12	1.17	1.11
1884.	11.12	1.17	1.10
1885.	11.12	1.17	1.06
1886.	11.12	1.17	1.07
1887.	11.12	1.17	1.07
1888.	11.12	1.17	1.04
1889.	11.12	1.17	1.04
1890.	11.12	1.17	1.04
1891.	11.12	1.17	1.03
1892.	11.12	1.17	1.03
1893.	11.12	1.17	1.02

The average farmer will find from this exhibit just how the gold shark policy works in his case. The demonetization of silver makes gold double duty, and makes it scarce and high. Briefly, this policy contracts the currency and increases the purchasing power of gold. The Denver News gives the following summary of the situation:

The loss to the silver mining industry during the seventeen years ending with 1889 was \$129,288,000, and the difference between the commercial value and the coinage value of silver as given by the director of the mint.

The average price of cotton for these seventeen years was 13.1 cents per pound. The average yield was 5,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each. The difference between the average price and the price in 1873, when silver and gold had equal purchasing power, entailed an average yearly loss of \$83,000,000 or for the seventeen years a loss to cotton growers of \$1,410,000,000.

Taking the figures of the bureau of statistics and comparing average yields and prices in the same manner, the wheat-growing farmers of the country lost in debasing and tax-paying power an average of \$100,000,000 a year, amounting for the seventeen years to a loss of \$1,700,000,000.

But labor has been the greatest sufferer of all from the contraction of the currency in the interest of users. With an adequate money supply no willing worker need be unemployed in this country of abundant resources. Yet, taking statistics of unquestionable authority as a basis of an estimate, there have been for the seventeen years referred to a loss of \$250,000,000 in involuntary idleness of work each year. This involves a loss, at average wages of \$2 a day, of \$1,404,000,000 for a single year.

We commend this object lesson to our farmers and wage earners. They will do well to cut it out and study it. The tillers of the soil will have one billion, five hundred and sixty-three million dollars less money to spend this year than they had in 1870, and they will be still worse off next year, if the gold sharks have their way.

It is very evident that if we are going to depend upon the honest gold dollar the farmers of the country cannot expect honest prices for their wheat and cotton.

A Little Bit of History.

Mr. Horace White, whose relations with Henry Villard have given him an opportunity of studying finance in the embryonic—the protoplasmic—state, has written a pamphlet on "National and State Banks," which is now being put into circulation through the broad avenues of the banks.

Mr. White is a goldbug of the very rankest type, and has been busily engaged of late in trying to further that scheme. His pamphlet belongs to an analogous branch of the programme. Looking somewhat farther ahead than some of its esteemed contemporaries, it seems clear to him that the people will not tolerate an increase of the bonded debt in time of peace for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the national banks. In view of this, Mr. White proposes to the public this pamphlet in which is embodied his great "Plan for continuing the national bank system without bond security."

We need not make a serious reference to the particular purpose which Mr. White has in view, except to say that it drives him, in spite of himself, to make an argument in favor of state banks that is unanswerable. For it must occur to every logical mind that it is practicable and safe for national banks to issue notes without bond security it is just as practicable, just as safe, and far more convenient for the people to establish state banks.

In leading up to his plan, Mr. White clinches the argument in favor of state banking by showing that all the "wildcat" and "red dog" currency that we hear so much talk about was evolved under the "free banking" system and not under

any system based on the principles of banking or on state supervision.

Incidentally, Mr. White gives some very interesting facts that are not generally known. The 10 per cent tax on state bank issues was an afterthought. It was offered in the house by Hooper, of Massachusetts, the steersman of the demonetization act of 1873, and was defeated in the form in which he brought it forward. This was on the 17th of February, 1875. It was again offered on the same day in substantially its present shape by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. The vote was 68 yeas to 67 nays, but Mr. Brooks, of New York, who had bitterly opposed the tax in debate, voted in the affirmative in order to move a reconsideration. When he moved to reconsider Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the motion on the table. The vote on Mr. Washburne's motion was a tie, 71 to 71. The speaker voted in the affirmative, and this vote saved the amendment. If Mr. Brooks had voted against the tax in the first instance there would have been a majority of 1 against it.

In the senate, as Mr. White shows, the committee on finance reported adversely to the tax, but was overruled by a majority of 2. The tax was enacted on the 2d of March, 1875, but did not go into effect until August 1, 1893, so that it is even without the excuse that it is sometimes offered in behalf of unconstitutional legislation—it is not in the nature of a war measure.

As Mr. White says, if banknotes can be taxed, not for the purpose of revenue but for the purpose of suppressing them, then there is no limit to the taxing power. The debate shows that the tax was imposed, not for the purpose of raising money, but to drive state banknotes out of existence so that national banknotes should be without competition. If such a tax is constitutional even in the narrowest and most technical sense then the federal power can be invoked to destroy any industry and to take away any man's livelihood.

This is the way the federal power was invoked at the close of the war to tax the local currency of the people out of existence; and to substitute for it a currency based on the people's credit out of which an already powerful system of corporations was pocketing immense profits.

Sooner or later the people will have to look this powerful combination in the face and whip it out or they will have to surrender to it. They may as well begin their campaign now. The bank syndicate is busy. It covers the whole country. It touches business where it is tender. If whipped at all it will have to be whipped out by the common people, and by those thoughtful business men who desire to be emancipated from its power.

A Comedy in Advertising.

Readers of the "personal" advertising column in The New York Herald frequently strike something that suggests a piquant story.

One day, last week, The Herald contained the following advertisement:

HARRY—Please come to see me.
 On the following day this reply appeared in the same paper:

MARION—Harry cannot come to see you, as he is needed at home.
 It is unnecessary to add a word of explanation. The messages from "Marion" and "Harry's Wife" tell a story infinitely only too common. In this case the wife is evidently a bright, wide-awake little woman, and with a fair field and a fighting chance she will get "Harry" straight before he goes too far. It is to be hoped so.

A Massachusetts Experiment.

Last Saturday the warden of the Massachusetts penitentiary released on parole, under the instructions of the governor and council, William F. Hazzard, who has served five years of a twenty-five years' sentence.

This is the first time the parole court system has been tried in Massachusetts. Hazzard will be practically a free man for life, provided he observes certain conditions. He must not be idle or dissolute, visit any barroom, gambling house or house of ill fame, associate with bad characters, or violate any law. He must lead an upright, industrious and law-abiding life. If he violates any of these requirements he will be imprisoned to serve out his twenty-five years' sentence.

Great interest is felt in the case in Massachusetts, and it is the purpose of the prison authorities to give well behaved long term convicts a chance under the parole system if it works satisfactorily with Hazzard. The idea is that when a convict has really reformed, it is better to give him his freedom, under proper surveillance, than to keep him locked up. He will have every incentive to behave himself, and he will not be likely to violate his parole unless he is a reckless criminal.

This is the view of the Massachusetts authorities, and it now remains for Hazzard to confirm their judgment.

Crime in the Country.

Lovers of native fiction will still recall the sensation produced over a decade ago by "The Story of a Country Town," a novel written by a young writer named Edward Howe. It was the book of the season, and for a time Howe enjoyed his vogue just as Haggard, Stevenson, Kipling and a good many others have had theirs since. Today the public has forgotten even his name.

But somewhere in his book Howe called attention to a fact, then apparently first observed, which has since received frequent and startling corroboration. He said in substance that unusual crimes—crimes strange, shocking and inhuman in their conception, crimes that the French could call out and for which we have no definite expression—are not, as a rule, committed in cities or in great centers of the criminal classes, but in stagnant little villages or in lonely country farmhouses. He said, and truly, that there was hardly a hamlet of any age or hardly a country side long settled, that did not have in its traditions the story of one or more of just such tragedies.

This is very curious and a good field for psychological speculation. Whether it is to be explained by the grim monotony of village life or whether there is some other secret spring, the fact remains

as Mr. Howe has stated it. The interest in this is the ghastly butchering of three people by a woman in the Shawangunk mountains, near Bloomingburg, N. Y.—something that is at present filling the metropolitan newspapers, and turning their columns into a chamber of horrors. This crime, almost unparalleled in its ferocity, its cunning preparation and its apparent lack of motive, was committed in a highly primitive district and in a desolate little cabin in a sparsely settled community.

The cities are bad enough, to be sure, but there is usually very little of the morbid about their wickedness.

A Back Number.
 Dennis Kearney, of sand lot fame, is trying to come to the front again. A dozen years ago Dennis Kearney came before the public as a labor agitator in San Francisco. He had the gift of gab and his rude eloquence drew immense crowds. The newspapers took him up and he journeyed eastward to Boston, where he made a speech in Faneuil hall. Unfortunately the best part of his speech turned out to be a plagiarism from Bob Ingersoll, and the orator went home under a cloud.

Since that time Kearney has kept in the background, but he appeared at an anti-Chinese meeting in San Francisco, the other day, and made a speech in favor of sending the unregistered Chinese out of the country. He denounced Mr. Cleveland and advocated his impeachment, and the meeting adopted a resolution to that effect.

It is not likely that the sand lot agitator will regain anything like his former influence and reputation. He has been a back number so long that there will be no demand for him among the new men who are engaged in settling the labor problem. He has lost his grip. The agitator who goes into retirement for several years is just the same as dead and buried.

The bond issue still looms up as the biggest thing in sight. It is on greased wheels, and as soon as the signal is given it will slide right into Congress and through a less sufficient number of democrats can be found to put on the brakes in the interests of the people.

The democratic party will commend itself to the people when its leaders insist on redeeming the pledges made in the platform.

Cotton warehouse receipts are a much better form of currency than the clearing house certificates by means of which the cotton banks are enabled to create a money famine.

The probability is that the eastern banks will abandon clearing house certificates since "the damned little cotton banks of the south" have taken to using them for currency.

When the national bank syndicate can lock up the currency of the country and clear its own business by means of clearing house certificates—a form of currency unknown to the law—it is time for the people to put on their thinking caps.

It is definitely stated that Mr. Carlisle is in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax. We trust that Mr. Cleveland has similar views.

According to eastern ideas there are no truer North American "binationalists" than John Sherman, Tom Reed and the democrats who follow their leadership on financial questions.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says The Boston Journal: "Did it ever occur to a contractor that it would be impossible to finish his work as he went along? Why did it not occur to him to dig up a piece of street for a quarter of a mile in advance of the men who are laying the pipes? Would it not be possible, by the exercise of a little forethought, to keep gangs of men near each other, and to have them clear a piece of street before another may be made impassable for men or beast?"

For the present there appears to be a turn in the tide of immigration from Europe to the United States. The remarkable fact was made known this week by Dr. Senner, the commissioner of immigration at New York, that during the past six weeks emigration from the port of New York has exceeded immigration thereto. He has satisfied himself beyond a doubt that the outgoing outnumber the incoming, though he has been unable to obtain statistics bearing on the subject from the steamship companies.

S. H. Dodge, editor of The Beloit Gazette, tells a remarkable story about the farmers of Iowa. He says that the farmers there have more money than they have ever had before, and that they are buying it in the ground for future use. Many of them have pieces of the street bank and others have withdrawn from fear of failure. Dodge says he knows many farmers who went into Beloit recently, placed their rent of bills in a tin can and then had the tin can sold to them. They would take it home and bury it in a secluded spot on their farms.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Richmond Dispatch: It is almost as necessary now to repeal the existing laws providing for federal interference in the conduct of elections and other elections in the several states, as it would be if a republican president and congress were in office. Why? Because the supervisors of elections are appointed by the state legislatures, who are almost all of them republican partisans.

Farmers' Voice: The trouble is that the average congressman who does not wear a pince-nez collar is as brainless as a wooden nutmeg. He does not think and he cares as little as he thinks.

New York Recorder: Falster and feebler grows the willow wild and horridous howl for the repeal of the Sherman law. The senate has talked it down, and the gold owners, after another, are getting ashamed to repeat the assertion with which they started out—that the Sherman law was responsible for all the business troubles, and that nothing could bring back the gold owners to their feet but its instant repeal.

Richmond Times: In the senate the prospect for closure has virtually gone, and without it the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law is now hardly looked for by even its strongest supporters. The greatest victory of Senator Daniel yesterday was a delightful and revivifying shower for the free silver advocates, and there seems to be a very rapidly growing sentiment in favor of a final compromise. It is more than likely that the compromise, which will eventually be selected, has not yet been offered or suggested, although a few of the senators think that the Faulkner amendment may prove a basis for the final solution.

New York Sun: "Representative and direct taxes," we read in the first article and the second section of the constitution, "shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers." Does not this mean that direct taxation levied upon the states in proportion to their respective population, is the right method of providing against the real question of the Sherman law? Is it not the constitution, and under all circumstances, the constitution is the safest guide for those who undertake to conduct the government of this country.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Fall Time.
 Fall time in Georgia! ain't it out o' sight?
 Hickory nuts a-droppin', an' fires blazin' bright.
 "Take in the ashes, apples on the shelf,
 Pass aroun' the cider 'till you hardly know
 yourself!"

Fall time in Georgia! Country full o' life,
 Everybody happy with his sweetheart or his wife!
 Blue smoke from the cabins an' an' up it curls,
 While we go a-rolickin' an' a-ridin' with the girls!

Fall time in Georgia! hardest time ter beat!
 Follerin' the banjo an' the fiddle with yer feet;
 Never nuthin' like it; happy day an' night;
 Cider in the jimmiejohn an' fires blazin' bright!

The editor of The Early County News doesn't stand on the queen's English when he is criticizing a contemporary. Hear him: "The Langston help for the fence of providence and Nanchankung through the woods of equivocation."

And One More River to Cross.
 Country'll git there, sure as fate,
 No matter what they say;
 Only trouble up to date—
 She's long time on the way!

New England and the South is the name of a monthly magazine published in Boston and Atlanta. The September number is handsomely illustrated, with half-tone cuts of prominent Atlanta buildings, and other cities are also represented. It is a splendid issue.

A Novel Suggestion.
 Here's a good one from The Fort Valley Leader: "I think it would be a good plan when we elect a congressman to find out how much it will take to buy him, and all 'clips in and out' a warrent from the treasury to Washington. He will be our representative then instead of Wall Street's."

John T. Boffeillet is now on the editorial staff of The Macon Evening News. The News is to be congratulated. Mr. Boffeillet is one of the best newspaper men in Georgia.

A Standard Community.
 "But, they say a man was lynched in this town yesterday," said the new investor.
 "A base slander, sir," said the real estate agent; "the rope broke and he got away!"

The paragraphs on the editorial page of The Augusta Chronicle are sparkling on. They brighten the whole paper—advertisements and all.

We'll Take Georgia in Our Arms.
 From the east to the west,
 Still old Georgia's the best;
 So, see that your chickens are set there;
 "T'warrenin' a warrent to sell the town."
 To the Cherokee Strip,
 And they're striped and they're striped
 when they get there!

Mr. J. L. Crow is a new north Georgia poet who threatens to crowd over some of his esteemed brethren of the tuneful lyre.

With a Loop in It.
 "Do you have to do with writing for the colored brother?" asked the man from Boston.
 "No," replied the major, "but occasionally we have to drop him a line."

Just Couldn't Keep from It.
 An old negro, who lives in Irwinton, was caught in a farmer's crib killing a sack with cotton. The farmer came upon him unawares, when the old man, raising his hands, said in a despairing tone:

"I 'clare fo' de good Lord, I don't look like I kin keep from stealin' ter save my life!"

SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

Mr. C. G. Brown, of Dodge county, tells a remarkable ghost story.

He says that a tenant on his place, Mr. John Jones, came here at this time being terribly troubled with something which he believes comes from the spirit land. During the past week, every night except one, a voice can be distinctly heard calling "John Jones, come here." Mr. Brown says that Brahan has been after him to go to his home (only a short distance) and hear the voice. He and his wife went over Tuesday night and sure enough there it was. First it was "John Jones, come here," then it was the names of two of Mr. Brahan's little boys and told them to "come here, come here."

The voice at one time would seem to come from the gate and then from the door, and walls, and to house and other places. Mr. Brown says he heard it and is at a loss to know what or who the stranger is.

At Fort Valley, while Miss Joe Royal was remodeling a cashmere blouse that was made last fall, her scissors cut through something between the lining and the outside cloth that rattled like paper. Upon investigation she found it to be a registered news paper of Macon and dated November 1, 1831.

How the bill got into this garment is a mystery past finding out, as the blouse is only one year old, while the bill is sixty-two. The bill, however, is a real news paper, and has been well preserved.

The whole design is good and the printing and lithographing is perfectly plain, while the signatures have slightly faded. The bill reads as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.
 "The Bank of Macon, of the state of Georgia, promises to pay Four Dollars to C. W. Washington or bearer on demand."
 "Macon, November 1, 1831."
 "ROBERT W. FORT PRESIDENT."
 "ROBERT COLLINS, Cashier."

A correspondent of The Early County News, writing to that paper from the town of Cuba, tells this queer story:

"I have been informed by Mr. William Middleton that a crowd of men went to Sister Ann's on Mr. C. W. Smith's place, and his wife out and whipped her very badly and knocked a hole in the head of one of his daughters. Mr. Middleton says that there was some squalling done down there for a while, but he is not sure. He says that the next morning, I happened to see where, what looked like to me, fifteen or twenty little negroes had been playing in the road, not having heard up to that time what had really happened the night before. He says that they run Mr. Smith's cotton pickers off. The whipping must have been done by some parties who wanted the job of picking cotton themselves."

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Madisonian says editorially: "Some time last spring, if we mistake not, Senator John B. Gordon got very wrathful when it was reported that Hoke Smith had taken a ride on a rail road to work the next morning. I happened to see where, what looked like to me, fifteen or twenty little negroes had been playing in the road, not having heard up to that time what had really happened the night before. He says that they run Mr. Smith's cotton pickers off. The whipping must have been done by some parties who wanted the job of picking cotton themselves."

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of the Sherman law, but wants free silver, or legislation favorable to silver."

Says The Greenboro Herald-Journal:
 "No man will swing into office in Georgia next year simply because he was an 'original' supporter, or because he has the endorsement of the administration. The honest, plain, straightforward voters here neither patience or respect for hero worshipers, personal flunkies and office-seeking toolmen."

Says The Dalton Argus:
 "Dalton Democrat, who in last Sunday's Constitution, stated that Mr. George W. Head's success certain, should revise his statements by the facts. Anybody in Dalton could tell him that the election went by default because of democratic apathy—both individual and organized."

The Savannah Telephone says:
 "Among Georgia's congressmen Livingston, Macon, Jones and Tate are pretty sure of reelection next year. Their opposition to the Wilson bill has no doubt made them solid with their constituents."

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

The Madisonian says:
 "The fleecy staple is now coming in, the gold mine is being put on a new life. We hope for better times in the near future. Our merchants have had a fresh supply of coins and plenty of new goods."

The Barnstable Home-Journal says:
 "Barnstable has more pretty delectables than any town in Georgia, and almost an equal number of gals. It is a beautiful town, but they are to be the solid women of our country."

The gold mines are starting up in Lumpkin county. The Dahlonega Signal says: "Some Colorado gentlemen have been here this week looking over the various gold mines in this vicinity. It is rumored that a big trade is about consummated, and that gold will be mined soon at the Ivy, Lockhart and other places."

The Pikes County Herald says of Jasper's proposed new college:
 "The college seems to be a go now. The citizens of Jasper have found that it will be through their own efforts and not by the help of the people of the surrounding country. It is a great relief to the citizens of Jasper. They have raised about \$1,500 and a nice plot of four acres has been donated."

A correspondent, writing to The Macon County Citizen from Montezuma, makes the following grave charges:
 "I am an old man, my locks are white, my form bent with age, my steps unsteady. I had to use a stick to walk up town this morning. I have a generation past away and others rise up to fill their places. I have felt the shadow of the olden days, and the shadow of the new, and I have seen the destruction of corn and pestilence, but never in my life have I been called upon to witness such depravity, such corruption, and such disregard of the rights of official honor as I am assured is going on in this town today. Right at this moment, just across the street from me, in full view of the public, a steady stream of the most ignorant, worthless and depraved men in this county are going in and out of the office of the highest official in this county like a swarm of bees. Some of them openly admit that they went there to sell their votes and claim that they received the money, one half in advance. Others claim to have rejected it."

STATE BANKS IN GEORGIA.
 Crawfordville Democrat: The people of Georgia are very anxious to see the state banks reorganized. They are tired of the present state banks. They want to see the state banks reorganized so that they can have a 10 per cent tax on state banks.

LaGrange Reporter: The gratifying reports come from Washington that both the president and Mr. Carlisle favor state banks under proper restrictions making the issue clear that national banks. This would go a long way in settling the money question, as it would afford a local currency good as silver or gold and increase our volume.

The Madisonian: The recent decision of the treasury department which, practically, is that clearing house certificates are to be a 10 per cent tax, has created a great deal of interest throughout the state. In Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and at all other places where clearing house certificates are in use, there is a great deal of interest. It looks like Uncle Sam wants his part of the proceeds, and has taken steps to get it. Just the other day, when the issue was first made, namely: If clearing house certificates are issued which cannot state banks be established?

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Greensboro Herald-Journal: Plunkies is a fungus growth and there is not room or place for it to flourish in Georgia.

McDuffie Journal: The Georgia legislature will soon be in session. If the members are disposed to do their duty the term will be a very busy and profitable one.

Cuthbert Liberal-Enterprise: The receipt of government money for the purchase of land for government purposes have made the bill of many a Georgia editor. Postoffices and the hope thereof have changed the expressions, if not opinions, of several pencil-pushers.

Wilcox County Banner: There will be a bill introduced at the next session of the legislature to create a registration law for the state. The Banner is in accord with the movement, and trusts that the general assembly will consider the matter favorably.

Sparta Inmate: There ought to be democratic mass meetings held in every county in the state to pass resolutions demanding the hands of congress and the administration legislative bodies to the free coinage of silver, the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues and the destruction, root and branch, of the principal features of the tariff system.

Georgia Congressmen.
 Camilla Clarion: Georgia congressmen appear to work harder for their friends, the office seekers, than for the

Diamonds,
Watches,
Solid Silver,
Bridal Presents,
Engraving Wedding
Invitations.
J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,
47 Whitehall street.

get in
the
"push,"

by going to first-class concerns—for first-class
goods—we cater to the best trade—no cheap
diluted trash—no cheap business—wines,
gins, brandies, cordials, etc., from every for-
eign mart—imported by us—fine whiskies.

bluthenthal
& bickart.

"b. & b."

* marietta and forsyth—at new bridge.
* "canadian club."
* "schitz beer—genuine."
* "four aces whisky."

We are the only manufacturers
in Georgia making a specialty of
Wood Mantels.

We manufacture the Mantels we
offer for sale.

We employ (now) thirty men.
We might employ 75 if —
patronize home industries.

MAY MANTEL CO.,
115, 117, 119 West Mitchell St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

20 Years of marvel-
ous success in the
treatment of
MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes
ATLANTA, GA.,
SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood
and Skin Diseases.

VARIICOCELE and Hydrocele permanent-
ly cured in every case.
NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, de-
pendency, effects of bad habits.
STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those
desiring to marry, but are physically incapac-
itated, quickly restored.
Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects,
Ulcers and Sores.
Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.
Enlarged Prostate.
Urethral Stricture permanently cured
without cutting or caustics, at home, with no
interruption of business.
Send in stamps for book and question list.
Best of business references furnished. Address
Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

For the Cash.

We are now offering all styles vehicles
at lower prices than ever before.

SEE HERE!

Road Carts \$10.50 and upward.

One-Horse Wagon \$27.50 and upward.

Buggies \$37.50 and upward.

HARNESS OUR SPECIALTY.

"FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED."

Standard Wagon Co.,

"AROUND THE POSTOFFICE."

E. D. CRANE, Manager.



Buy None but the Genuine

Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes' eye-
spectacles, showing their great popularity
over all others.
HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the
most complete in the United States, where
your eyes fitted with these famous glasses;
no charge for testing strength of vision.
Headquarters for the United States, 12 White-
hall street. Established twenty-three years
ago.

JAMES E. HICKEY,

DEALER IN

Fine Vehicles and Harness

Horse and Dray Covers,

No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and

Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 793.

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OPUM and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with-
out pain. Book of re-
cipes sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,
Atlanta, Ga., Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

SOME FIGURES

Which Show the Great and Rapid
Growth of Atlanta.

THE WORK DONE BY OUR POSTOFFICE

Colonel J. S. Peterson Deals in Some Fig-
ures Which Indicate That Atlan-
ta is on the Forward Move.

Perhaps the most conclusive evidence
that could be presented, of the unparalleled
growth of Atlanta, is supplied by the post-
office statistics—as they are cold, solid
facts, actually growing out of business,
uninfluenced by local or personal bias, or
interested manipulation to subserve private
ends.

The following table tells the story—
Total Net Receipts, Net Revenue.

1892.....\$207,327 94 \$139,632 03
1888.....124,914 82 \$4,325 32
1878.....29,492 48 2,025 14

Shor—
"The above figures," says Colonel J. S.
Peterson, "are startlingly suggestive. They
testify with no uncertain voice of increase
of population, of business and of wealth.
Could no other proofs in support of At-
lanta's growth be presented, the above fig-
ures drawn from official sources would be
sufficient."

"The increase in net revenue, it will be
observed, was \$35,107.71 in four years,
which is more than \$25,000 in excess of,
and nearly double the total receipts of
1878, which were \$2,623.14 less than the
expenses of the office that year."

"The increase of the gross receipts of
1892 over those of 1888 was \$82,613.12
(66 per cent), and the increase of receipts
in 1892 over those of 1878—fourteen years—
was \$179,005.46, or more than six-fold."
The bank and postoffice statements being
taken from returns made under oath to the
state and national governments are un-
assailable, and establish the phenomenal
growth of Atlanta beyond all controversy—
independently of any and all other proofs—
and fully justify the claim and expectation
of Atlanta's becoming the great political
and financial center—the great "Metropolis
of the South."

Atlanta's Financial Strength.
Resuming, Colonel Peterson says:
"There are in Atlanta about twenty bank-
ing institutions, with a capital of nearly
\$4,500,000 (nearly doubling in four years),
whose surplus and undivided profits amount
to \$1,140,645.39."

"On July 1st, when the lowest point is
generally reached, the deposits amounted to
\$5,214,318.32, and the cash on hand
was \$1,348,311.45. The amount of un-
collected checks and amount due from other
banks and bankers was \$652,754.73, while
the amount due other banks and bankers
was \$220,989.60."

"The banking capital of Atlanta is now
about one-third more than that of Savan-
nah, and more than that of Augusta, Macon
and Columbus combined."

"The surplus and undivided profits are
over \$125,000 more than those of Savan-
nah, and nearly double those of the three
other large cities."

"The bank deposits of Atlanta are within
a fraction of \$1,000,000 more than those
of Savannah, and considerably more than
those of Augusta, Macon and Columbus
combined."

"The Atlanta banks report \$1,348,311.45
cash on hand, which is 50 per cent more
than the Savannah banks report; is more
than the banks of both Savannah and Au-
gusta report, and is over \$400,000 more
than the banks of Augusta, Macon and
Columbus report."

"The amount due from other banks to
those of Atlanta is nearly three times the
amount Atlanta's banks owe to other banks,
while the balance was nearly \$100,000
against Savannah; Augusta a small amount
creditor, and Macon and Columbus showing
a handsome credit balance."

"I tell you," said Colonel Peterson in
conclusion, "there is no saying where At-
lanta will stop. I have been watching the
city grow for forty years, and there is
as much development in the next forty
as there was in the past."

Atlanta's Mayors.
"In my work preparing for the pioneer
demonstration in December," said Colonel
Peterson, changing the subject, "I have pre-
pared a list of the living and dead mayors
of Atlanta. Here is it—

Living.
When Inaugured. When Inaugured.
Jonathan Norcross, 1851 Sem'l B. Spencer 1874
January. 1851 Wm. L. Calhoun, 1879
John Glen, July, 1855 James W. English, 1881
James E. Williams, J. B. Goodwin, 1883
January. 1861 George H. Tyler, 1885
James E. Williams, 1867 J. Tyler Cooper, 1887
No election. 1868 John T. Glenn, 1889
W. H. Halsey, 1869 W. A. Henshall, 1891
John H. James, 1872 John B. Goodwin, 1893

Dead.
When Inaugured. When Inaugured.
Meass W. Formwalt, Thomas F. Lowe,
January. 1848 1848
Reid, F. Bondard 1849 James M. Calhoun 1862
Wyllie Buell, 1850 James M. Calhoun 1863
Thos. F. Gibbs, 1852 James M. Calhoun 1864
John P. Mims, 1853 James M. Calhoun 1865
Wm. Markham, 1854 William Ezzard, 1870
vember. 1853 D. F. Halsey, 1871
Wm. M. Butt, 1854 C. C. Hammoek, 1873
Alison Nelson, 1855 C. C. Hammoek, 1875
Wm. Ezzard, 1856 W. A. Henshall, 1877
Wm. Ezzard, 1857 J. B. Goodwin, 1878
Luther J. Glenn, 1858 J. B. Goodwin, 1879
Luther J. Glenn, 1859 J. B. Goodwin, 1880
Wm. Ezzard, 1860 J. B. Goodwin, 1881
Jared I. Whitaker, 1861

The dealer who tries to persuade you to take
something else when you call for Castoria,
separates, is evidently working for his inter-
est, and not yours. Be sure to get Hood's and
no other.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Notice.

Application will be made to the mayor
and city council of the city of Atlanta at
its next meeting for a franchise by the
undersigned to build and operate an electric
road from Forsyth street to Williams street,
North along Williams street to North av-
enue, west along North avenue to Hemph-
ill avenue, and along Hemphill avenue to
the corporate limits.

ATLANTA TRACTION COMPANY,
T. B. Felder, Jr., President.

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of
Constitution building. Can be made into a
suite of offices or changed to suit desirable
tenant. Apply at Constitution business of-
fice.

PERSONAL

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades
and furniture, 40 Marietta street. Phone 77.

321-3 Per Cent Off.

I will give the above discount on all cash
orders for the next 30 days, which reduces the
price of my direct cabinet photos from \$9 to
\$4 per dozen. All picture frames at and be-
low cost.

34 Whitehall street.

The Castella School, 122 Spring Street.

"French and Spanish" thoroughly taught
by the "Gouin" method. Trial lessons free
everyday at 3 p. m.

A. PUROO.



"TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE.
DO YOU VALUE LIFE?" THEN USE

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ATLANTA AND SAVANNAH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF TIN PLATE,

Tinware Manufacturers and Sheet Metal Workers.

CARRIED IN STOCK.
Tin Plate, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Piped Tinware, Stamped Tinware, Japanned Tinware, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Copper, Spelter, Wire, Tinners' Trimmings, Tinners' Tools and Machines. House Furnishing goods generally

COLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In All Grades of Boots and Shoes.

Corner Pryor and Decatur Streets,

ATLANTA, GA.,

TO RETAIL DEALERS:

We offer superior goods at prices to suit the hard times. We are prepared to serve
you with dispatch from our mammoth establishment, which is equipped with best facili-
ties for delivery of goods. We will be glad to have your orders for Shoes, and will
send a salesman to see you at any time you wish to buy. WHEN YOU VISIT AT-
LANTA, CALL ON US.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. JAMES R. GRAY Vice President.

EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, \$500,000. Undivided Profits, \$50,000.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harrell, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser,
R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, James W. English, George W. Blalock, Philadelphia; Edw.
C. Peters, C. O. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Charles Beermann.
Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks,
business firms and individuals.
This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and indi-
viduals, to collect and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and
is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

R. F. MADDOX, J. W. RUCKER, Vice-Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, G. A. NICOLSON.

President. W. L. FEE, Cashier. Assistant Cashier

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, \$160,000. Charter Liability, \$320,000.

Transact a general Banking Business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on
collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening
new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposits payable on demand, at fol-
lowing rates: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent, if left six months.

R. M. FARRAR, President. WILLIAM C. HALE, V. President. J. G. DAYTON, Cash.

Finch, Shubick & Felder, Attorneys.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,

29 DECATUR STREET, CORNER PRYOR.

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

Capital Stock, \$750,000. Undivided Profits, \$7,904.55

Transacts a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold on the principal
cities of the United States. Special attention given to collections. Approved paper dis-
counted and loans made on collateral. Interest paid on savings and trust funds at the
rate of 5 per cent per annum, provided it remains over sixty days. No interest paid on
deposits subject to check.

DIRECTORS—R. M. Farrar, William C. Hale, T. J. Felder, H. L. Atwater, C. H.
Dayton, T. B. Felder, Jr., J. G. Dayton.

RECEIVER'S SALE

—OF—

PORTER BROS. Entire Stock

of Shoes, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas by order of court.

Doors open Saturday morning, September 16, 1893.

Men's, women's, boys', youths', misses, and children's Shoes, Slippers, etc., at your
own price.

New stock, fine goods and must be sold under order of court. Come early and
get your choice. Sale from day to day.

W. B. PORTER, Receiver.

FRANK M. POTTS. HENRY POTTS.

POTTS & POTTS,

32 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE WISKIES, WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

And sole agents ORIGINAL BUDWEISER BOTTLED BEER. Fine line of Old Whiskies,
Wines and Brandies, bottled
especially for family and medicinal use.

TELEPHONE NO. 175.

Trunks and Traveling Bags.

A Full Line of LEATHER NOVELTIES.

A BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF

25 PER CENT.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,

92 and 94 Whitehall Street.

More Style
More Novelties
More Variety
More Real Values

Combined in our Fall and Winter Stock
Men, Boys and Children's Clothing than At-
lanta has ever seen before.

New Furnishings.
New Hats.

New Tailoring
Productions.

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The Best Coal on the Market for the Price

STANDARD GOODS. FULL WEIGHT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED SPLINT COAL.

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